

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE
LOK SABHA**

STARRED QUESTION NO:443
ANSWERED ON:24.04.2002
MEDICAL FACILITIES IN HOSPITALS
CHANDRA BHUSHAN SINGH

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it has been revealed during inspection of Government hospitals that various medicare facilities available with the hospitals exists on papers only;
- (b) if so, the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether over crowding impinged not only upon the quality and efficiency of medical services, but also adversely affected research activities in various Government hospitals in the country; and
- (d) if so, the steps being taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to reduce the over crowding in Government hospitals?

Answer

MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. C.P. THAKUR)

(a)to(d) A statement is laid on the table of the Lok Sabha.

STATEMENT REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO LOK SABHA STARRED QUESTION NO. 443 FOR 24.4.2002

(a) & (b): Central Government Hospitals are fairly well-equipped with the medical facilities to provide medicare to the people. The Hospitals provide treatment in all the basic specialities and major super-specialities.

Safdarjung Hospital is providing OPD Services to more than 2 million people not only of Delhi but also of the neighbouring as well as far off States. Indoor bed strength of the Hospital is 1531 (including bassinets). In addition, main casualty complex runs under one roof along with 20 observation beds for Medical (Ward-A) and 20 for surgical (Ward - B) patients. It runs many specialities, super-specialities and special clinics like Neurology, Urology, CTVS, Nephrology, Respiratory Medicine, Burns & Plastics, Pediatric Surgery, Gastroenterology, Cardiology, Arthroscopy and Sports Injury Clinic, Diabetic Clinic and Thyroid Clinic. It has a whole body CT Scanner and Cardiac Cath. Lab. A Homoeopathic OPD and an Ayurvedic OPD are also being run within this hospital premises. In the year 2000-2001, hospital provided services to 21,51,903 patients including emergency patients and admitted 97428 patients. It also carried out 10,227 CT Scans, 14,544 Ultrasound, 2,37,984 X- Rays and 28,55,973 Laboratory Tests. The hospital conducted 19,620 Major and 46,714 Minor Operations during this year.

Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital (formerly known as Willingdon Hospital and having only 54 beds at its inception) currently having 984 beds, caters to the population of Delhi and adjoining states. It is having a Nursing Home facility for the C.G.H.S. beneficiaries. This hospital provides services in 25 specialities and some super-specialities like - Neuro Surgery, Cardiology, Cardio Thoracic & Vascular Surgery, Burns & Plastic surgery, Gastroenterology, Pediatrics Surgery, Nephrology, Neurology and Urology. It has a whole body CT scanner, Cardiac Cath Lab, Non- Invasive Cardiac Lab, Hyper-baric Oxygen Chamber, besides other invasive and non-invasive investigation facilities. An MRI machine procured for the hospital is in the process of installation. A Unani OPD is also run by the Department of Indian Systems of Medicine & Homeopathy. In the year 2000-2001, hospital provided services to 13,06,961 patients including emergency patients, and admitted 45,807 patients. It carried out 5,130 CT Scans, 16,545 Ultrasound, 1,68,513 X-Rays and 27,90,767 Laboratory Tests. The hospital also conducted 8,788 Major and 49,523 Minor operations during this period.

Lady Hardinge Medical College [LHMC] and Smt. Sucheta Kriplani Hospital with 877 beds, provides teaching as well as comprehensive medical services. Kalawati Saran Children's Hospital, a 360 bedded hospital also attached to Lady Hardinge Medical College, functions as a referral hospital for children. During the year 2001, LHMC & Associated hospitals provided services to 8,66,735 OPD patients and admitted 57591 patients. It carried out 1964 CT Scans, 20,687 Ultra Sound, 1,15,956 X-Rays and 11,35,801 Laboratory Tests. The hospital conducted 9,585 Major operations and 10,396 Minor operations.

All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS) established in 1956 by an Act of Parliament was conceived to be a centre of excellence in modern medicine with comprehensive training facility. The total bed strength of AIIMS Hospital (including all centres) is 1626. The institute has been entrusted to develop patterns of teaching in undergraduate and postgraduate medical education in all its branches so as to demonstrate a high standard of medical education to all medical colleges and other allied institutions in India; to bring

together at one place educational facilities of the highest order for training of personnel in all important branches of health activity; and to attain self-sufficiency in postgraduate medical education. During 2000-2001, the AIIMS hospital and speciality centers attended to 19,02,090 patients in various outpatient departments and 95,627 indoor patients. A total number of 1,10,388 surgical procedures were conducted including the procedures like brain tumour surgery, open-heart surgery, heart transplant, kidney transplant and cancer surgery.

(c) Despite the burden of patients, AIIMS has been rated as the top Institution in clinical, medical and bio-medical research in the country. The specific measures for encouraging research activities include:-

I) Identification of priority areas of research

II) Increasing Plan Outlay on research:

III) Revamping the Scheme/Research Cell:-

The function and working of the research/scheme cell has already been reviewed and the same is being revamped in order to respond to the challenges of the new millennium.

IV) Creation of an advanced centre for Molecular Medicine during the 10th Plan period:-

An advanced centre for Molecular Medicine is planned for development of molecular diagnostics and therapeutics, cell and tissue engineering, proteomics and genomics, transplantation immunology, molecular epidemiology, new drug discovery and bioinformatics. This centre is expected to give a real boost to research in AIIMS.

The AIIMS is a leader in the field of medical research. Major research works are in the areas of national needs. Over 315 research projects are continuing.

In Post Graduate Institute of Medical Education and Research (PGIMER), Chandigarh, during the 9th Five Year Plan with a view to boost medical education and research activities, various measures had been taken which include the following:-

i) Upgradation of various departments.

ii) To develop new Centres, namely, Advanced Cardiac Centre, Advanced Eye Centre, Advanced Trauma Centre, Bone Marrow Transplant Centre and 2nd phase of Advanced Paediatrics Centre.

The Institute is trying its best to carry out the research work, which is one of the basic objectives of the Institute and over 400 research papers are published from the Institute every year. The Institute has a separate fund of its own for sanction of Institute Research Projects to the Faculty Members. The Institute also encourages and motivates the Faculty Members to seek funding from National/International Agencies for their research projects i.e. D.S.T.(Govt. of India), D.B.T. (Govt. of India), C.S.I.R., New Delhi, ICMF New Delhi and the W.H.O. etc. etc. The faculty members of the Institution are associated with 305 research schemes.

Jawaharlal Institute of Post Graduate Medical Education & Research (JIPMER), Pondicherry is also undertaking similar initiatives to boost the research activities in the institute.

(d): For reducing the over crowding in Central Government Hospitals and Government Hospitals in Delhi following steps have been/are being taken:-

i) For reducing the waiting time, more registration counters are run during the rush hours. In LHMC, number of registration counters have been increased from 4 to 6 and in Safdarjung Hospital from 6 to 14. Besides, 14 to 18 special clinics are run in Dr. RML Hospital, Safdarjung Hospital and LHMC & Associated Hospital in the afternoon.

ii) To cope with the patients rush, AIIMS is expanding its hospital services in specialities like Dr. RP Centre, C.T. Centre, Neuro-Sciences Centre etc. It is also proposed to have a screening OPD near to the present OPD building.

iii) The Government of NCT of Delhi has constructed/commissioned/upgraded 15 hospitals/trauma centers (9 peripheral hospitals, 4 existing major hospitals and 2 Trauma Centers) during the 9th Five Year Plan i.e. 1997-2002. Seven hospitals and one dental college building at Lok Nayak Hospital Complex are under construction, eight hospitals are under expansion and three colony hospitals are under upgradation. Land for five hospitals has been purchased and are under planning/SFC stage. Construction of these hospitals is to start during 2002-2003.

iv) The computerization of various departments in Safdarjung Hospital has been started. Computerization has been started in Dr. RML Hospital and LHMC & Associated Hospital for Administration and Medical Stores. A proposal for computerization of all services in Dr. RML Hospital, Safdarjung Hospital and LHMC & Associated Hospital is under process. Computerization of patient care system at AIIMS is also under process and it is expected that the patient care system of AIIMS will be fully computerized within 2 years.

v) The new Master Layout Plan for screening OPD of AIIMS has been prepared and the same has been submitted to concerned authorities for their approval. It is expected that the construction work shall start by September 2002.

vi) A provision for separate queue for priority treatment to senior citizen patients is already in existence in the OPD of Central Government Hospitals.